The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $13. per annum.

No. 16,872. 英壹千九百壹十七年六月十二號 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917. 中華民國六歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographs
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 8A, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 954.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradors order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
$11.00 per Annum *delivered in Hongkong*
$17.00 *to all Coast Ports.*
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, $1.00 and $2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

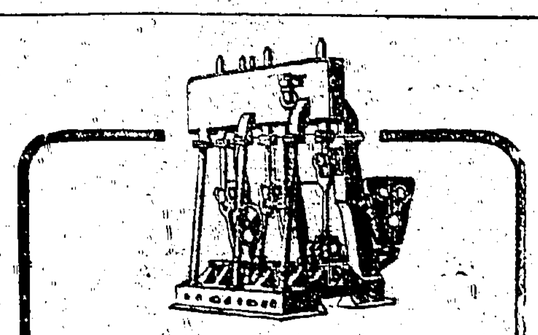
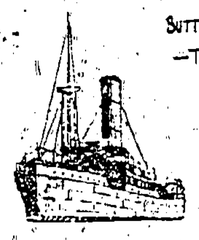
THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 900 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WAI, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES


TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.—
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.— "TAIKOODOCK"
AGENTS:— SUTTERFIELD & SMITH —TELEPHONE No. 212—


GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus. 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From $5 per day nex.
Telegraph add: 'Peaceful,'
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 11.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity to the south of Ypres and to the east of Epehy, where we dispersed hostile assemblies.

We successfully carried a raid to the south-west of La Bassee, damaging enemy trenches and mine galleries.

We also carried out raids to the east of Vermelles and to the south of Armentieres.

We slightly advanced our line to the south of Messines.

PREPARING FOR A GREAT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

Correspondence from Headquarters reports that the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium retrieved since 1914 remains one of the most active artillery duelling.

The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns and is re-grouping his heavies. We are doing the same and now have the advantage of position.

THE EXPENDITURE OF SHELLS.

It is estimated that the taking of Vimy Ridge cost 5,000,000 shells while the taking of the Messines Ridge cost 6,000,000.

THE NEW TANKS.

The new pattern tanks were called on to do little in the battle of the 7th inst., but they certainly manœuvred in more perfect co-ordination with the movement of troops than ever before.

INTENSE BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 11.

A German communique reports:—The intense British artillery activity is spreading from Ypres.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 11.

A French communique reports:—There is considerable reciprocal artillery activity north of the Somme and in the region of Cérny.

TWO ENEMY SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 11.

The Admiralty announces that a Dover patrol drifter to-day engaged five enemy seaplanes, destroyed two and took the occupants prisoner.

The remaining seaplanes escaped.

BRITISH WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily average expenditure, of all sorts, for the first nine weeks of the financial year, was £7,888,000. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decrease.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN ATTACK IN A SNOWSTORM.

LONDON, June 11.

An Italian official communique states:—Our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defences at several points on the Asiago Plateau.

Our infantry attacked, during a violent storm, in the direction of Mount Zebio and Mount Forno and carried Agnellopezi. We captured nearly the whole of Mount Cengara and took 512 prisoners. We repulsed an enemy attack to the south of Castagnaviza, taking prisoners.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT MESSINES.

A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

LONDON, June 11.

The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive at Messines Ridge remains to be told, but an indication of the elaborateness of the preparations and the immensity of the scheme given by a French Correspondent at the British Headquarters who says that nearly a year ago a demand was made on the coal-fields around Newcastle and Cardiff for a few hundred expert miners skilled at digging and at explosions. They worked about six months, digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of the ridge in nineteen mine chambers, under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable cemented and armed fortresses.

A gallery for advancing had to be dug for 140 metres and quadrangular pits similar to the cage of a lift were constructed and crammed with explosives and electric wires which were to cause the fatal spark in one second were ready at the end of last winter. Hence since last January the first line of the German troops had been living unconsciously above a sleeping inferno.

The Correspondent adds: The convulsion was like a supernatural cataclysm. It wrecked the hill and filled up the marshes, changed the wood into a lake, and also changed the history of the last two years and the geography of two centuries.

The mines upon exploding did not make deep craters, as at Pozieres. They hurled violently skyward great masses of earth which fell back slowly in showers on the trenches and the garrison fortresses and transformed an enormous area into a cemetery.

Hours after the attack there were repeated dull sounds in the earth below. In some cases Germans were dug out half suffocated.

Since then along the whole ridge soldiers are listening between the crash of shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the under world.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MISSION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's mission in America, Lord Robert Cecil stated that, in order to co-operate fully with the Government of the United States in the conduct of the war, several missions representing a number of Government Departments had been for some time in America and it was necessary that there should be someone at the head of these missions to revise and co-ordinate their work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this work, which was not in any sense diplomatic.

NEW YORK, June 11.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic Port.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE.

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the Government's policy with regard to Greece, very shortly.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 11.

The death is announced of the Earl of Haddington.

[The Earl of Haddington was a representative Peer for Scotland and an A.D.C. to the King.]

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.

CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st
For Two Weeks Only
GREAT DISCOUNTS
on
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS

H. MATSUNAGA,
11 d'Aguilar St.

Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

"STOCK TAKING SALE."

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in prices.

D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, tafatta, plain fancy Voiles organdy ivory wares and gold Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.

Indian-Persian-Tientsin and Velvet Carpets reduced 20%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM,
38-40 Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1864

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS
PIANOS FOR
SALE OR
HIRE.
CASH OR
CREDIT.
TUNING & REPAIRING
A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings HONGKONG

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Amoy.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

[1261



INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxations.

The loan is issued for 35 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

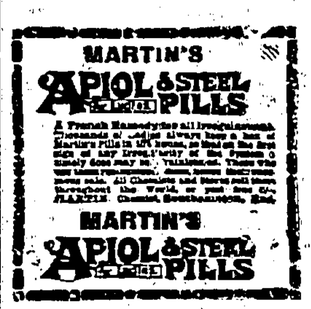
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

Put up in Kegs and Barrels for Export or Steamers Use.

68



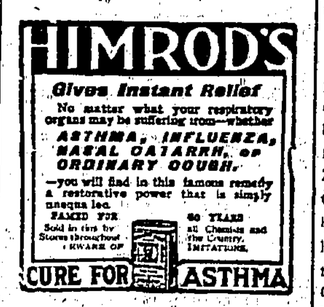
KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address: "Victoria." J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*



EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Drugsists' Sundries,
Chins, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814),
25, Arcburch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "Annuaire London."

The perfect end to a perfect day —a perfect "GARRICK."



This advertisement is issued by:—
THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WILL GERMANY ATTEMPT INVASION OF ENGLAND.

[FROM THE "NEW YORK HERALD" PARIS EDITION.]

The "Herald's" Naval Correspondent writes:—

It is curious that at this period of the war there should be a recurrence of the notion that the Germans may attempt something in the shape of an invasion of these islands. That such a belief has sprung up again is due to several causes, but may be attributed in particular to four circumstances which are of importance.

The Germans have now available a larger number of troops than for a long time, and have saved a certain number by the shortening of their line in France. Raids upon the English coast from the Belgian bases continue frequent, with, if anything, increased success. Objections which the German seamen might raise to an invasion on strategical grounds may be overruled now that Hindenburg controls the navy, as Admiral Villeneuve was overruled by Napoleon at Trafalgar. Finally, a decision to do something desperate may well be precipitated by the growing economical stringency in Germany. For these reasons the subject of invasion has become a topic of the moment.

If they should happen to obtain a foothold on some portion of these islands, the Germans would hope to gain two ends. Having carried the war for the first time on to English soil, they would repeat the methods of oppression which have characterized their occupation of Belgium. They would also hope to retain in the country a proportion of British troops and supplies which would otherwise go to the French front. Neither of these objects has been gained by the aircraft attacks nor by the raids from Zeebrugge against Ramsgate, Broadstairs and other places in the Narrows. In a sense the latter may be regarded as experimental trips to test the strength of the line of defence.

ACTIVITY AT EMDEN.

There is no doubt that since the early part of the war there has been an accumulation of mercantile tonnage and barges at Emden which would be suitable for passing troops across, and, with Zeebrugge and Ostend in their hands, the Germans could also utilize those places as bases for something of the kind. There have also been rumours of the concentration in Belgium of large numbers of German troops. The enemy, therefore, has the means for an enterprise of the kind, and, while it is quite certain that all necessary preparations have been made and precautions taken in England, experience has shown that it is possible, even in the face of great opposition, to throw a small force on shore.

The difficulty of the problem would increase after the landing, especially in regard to the transport of guns and the maintenance of supplies. This would necessitate controlling the waters between the base and the point of landing. Indeed, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson showed in his notes on invasion that the line of communications was likely to be cut even before the landing was effected. "Even supposing," the admiral wrote, "that by some extraordinarily lucky chance the transports will be able to reach our coast without being detected, their presence must be known when they arrive there, and long before half the troops could be landed the transports would be attacked and sunk by submarines which are stationed along the coast for that purpose." Sir Arthur also went on to say that, besides the submarines, there would always be a large force of destroyers within wireless call, and nearly a year ago Mr. Balfour stated that monitors had become available in growing numbers for coast defence.

Nor in the case of the people in this country is it likely, supposing the Germans seized a small part of land somewhere on the east coast, that this would dislocate in any way the military arrangements or the facilities for transport. Great Britain would be quite capable of defending her own hores, both by naval and military force, while continuing to fulfil her obligations in France.

HIGH SEA FLEET'S ROLE.

Naturally no such venture is likely to be attempted by the Germans unless it is accompanied by the use of their High Sea Fleet, in order to create a naval diversion. On this point it is timely to recall that Sir Arthur Wilson raised the point whether a part of our fleet could be enticed away by a stratagem. He agreed that possibly it could, but even if the enemy succeeded in drawing off half our fleet, the other half in conjunction with destroyers and submarines, would be quite sufficient to sink the greater part of his transports, even if supported by the strongest fleet he could collect. The fleets would engage each other while the destroyers and submarines torpedoed the transports. From the point of view of the German seamen it cannot be said that the enterprise holds out much prospect of success, even if new devices such as mine-laying submarines are resorted to on a large scale.

An alternative scheme has been suggested in the British press, which seems to be quite as desperate as an invasion of these islands. This is an attempt to turn the sea flank of the Allied armies by a landing in the rear of the troops operating in the region of the Belgian coast. The raid of the German torpedo flotilla on the town of Dunkirk early on Monday morning last may well have been a feeler in this connection. Nieuport, with its long lines of wharves and accommodation for shipping, has been mentioned as a possible objective. But whatever shape a German move by sea may take, the British authorities will doubtless be ready with a counter-stroke. One thing at least is certain, and that is that nothing in the nature of an attempted invasion can alter the course of the war, unless the German forces have first met and defeated the British Grand Fleet. That force remains the key of the situation.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: $1.35 and $2.25.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 Sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 1/- (in England)

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

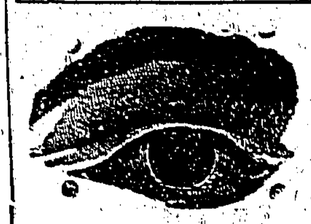
executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS
ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
WINE LISTS
MENUS
INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
CLARK BLDGS, CHATER RD
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OOHI MUTAHE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI HOJO, NAMAZUTA SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

Agent for SAKITO Coal.

Head Office:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostock, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI
Codes:—A.I, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.
MANILA: Messrs Macondray & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.
GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager.
No. 2, Pedder Street,
Hongkong.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ld.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETLYENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	(90' top / 70' bottom)	0"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	13' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	62' 8"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	340'	80'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	330'	80'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	460'	85'	23'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Slips Dock	280	54'	22'	7' 6"	
Lemon Dock	310	54'	15'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 55. TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

E. MEYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Docks, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
FRIDAY,
the 15th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising :—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, &c. Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelains and Curios, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, Enamelled Baths, Carpets and Rugs.

And
One American Ice Chest.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 7, 1917. 1878

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
the 17th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.,
Also
A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinieres, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.
And
A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms :—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1882

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on
MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz :—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent $84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent $6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical changing period of their lives that comes between the ages of forty and fifty, unmindful of its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhage becomes excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centers and give them the vitality to stand up under the grueling strain. Wonderfully effective results are given in such conditions by the simple use of Sargol Tablets, a skillful combination of six of the best nerve and strength vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs and are entirely harmless in their action but they quickly build up and strengthen the entire nervous system by feeding directly to the tired devitalized nerve cells, in artificial form, the very necessary elements of which nature is depriving them.

Thousands of women could testify that Sargol Tablets strengthen the jaded nerves, revive the tired brain and put the energy and courage into your body that enables you to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period.

All the leading chemists in Hongkong have Sargol Tablets for sale.

"Don't worry take Sargol."

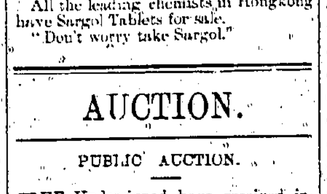
AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 13th June, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,
THREE POINTER PUPPIES
about five months old,
bred from well-known shooting stock.
TERMS :—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 8, 1917. 1879

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combatting severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

"THE DUMPS."

The origin of this expression, hitherto clouded in mystery, has now (writes "Pierre" in the "Pioneer") become plain to at least one officer of Expeditionary Force D. For utter boredom, for absolute brain-ossifying bathos give me a Dump in Mesopotamia!

Now, the Dump which I write about and which I have the misfortune to have to live in, is in a place which up to a month ago was on the edge of things—"Things" being battle and sudden death and that type of unpleasantness. Since then, the tide of battle has receded and left us some 100 odd miles from where life has excitement mixed up with it. Here, we have neither soda water nor shells, and the bottom of the last case of whisky is most painfully apparent. Anyhow, picture to yourself a bund running along the bank of the Tigris and on the safe side of the bund a serried mass of tents, for the most part full of the belongings of the men at the front. To the east the ramparts of the Pushtiku mountains form a background to the mighty sweep of the river. In the evening, sometimes, looking towards these mountains, the river has the appearance of an immense lake running right up to the edge of the foot hills, and the view conjures up recollections of Kashmir and of the days before war took one from one's wonted pursuits. Looking in any other direction it is Mesopotamia pure and simple—horizon and nothing more. Not a single tree is there and the only break in the even level of things is one small mound. To the hill man who desires his hills it is a soul-killing outlook, just a sea of land: but, whereas the sea is the embodiment of life, Mesopotamia . . . well Mesopotamia is not and that's all about it.

I relieved the man in charge here just before the trench warfare was changed to a pursuit, and in those days, this spot was "Riverhead" and all was hurry and bustle. Then, one day it happened that the monitors commenced feeling their way up the river and that was the end of the short-lived importance of this place. The flying people commenced the "Rot", and thereafter, from day to day men and departments deserted us. The mountains of packing cases became hills, and, before long the river bank knew them not. But, the Divisional Dumps remained faithful, and not until the last bale of fodder has been piled with its brethren on a barge, is there the least likelihood of the Dumps leaving their posts. Thus it is, in this interim, that we find ourselves in that state of boredom which is akin to madness, and is responsible for effusions of this description.

Now, let me make you acquainted with a day in the life of the O. C. Dump. He ariseth not at dawn, nor competeth he with the feathered tribe in dalliance with worms; besides you must remember that the shorter the day the sooner it is over. In fact, the sun was some way up before he realised that there was a cup of stone cold tea awaiting his pleasure by his bedside. With an extraordinary lack of forethought he had failed to order a new batch of razor blades in time, and the progress of his toilet was punctuated with some blood and much strange language. However, he emerged eventually, somewhat worried by the increasing difficulty he was finding in making his coat to meet at about the third button but otherwise in a peaceful state of mind. After breakfast and a contemplative cheroot, he betook himself to the camp of some other denizens of the Dump. Having picked up a companion, and having made a cursory inspection of the Dump cat, on the number of whose expected family lay the chances of a sweepstake, he proceeded down the Promenade—eke, the bund, breadth 3ft.

Now, at the further end of the bund lay the abode of those military sailors whose business it is to deal with the shipping that deigns to bank in at our local wharf. There being no sign of a boat approaching, and the horizon being unclouded with a vestige of smoke, these individuals were collected in a bored looking group on the bund. Life was brighter for the moment and he spent nearly an hour with the Amphibia. The topics of conversation were neither abstruse nor numerous and could be collected under four heads. (1) When would barges be available for dump. (2) The war. (3) What they would do when they got to Baghdad. (4) Cut out by Censor. He then left and strolled back to his Dump office. There was little to be done there. An Assistant Surgeon had included his mongoose in a statement called for showing "Animals for which saddlery is not available," but beyond that one bright spot monotony remained. It was but 11.30 and something must be done. He strove to write but his brain might have been Bully Beef for the Reuter.

paucity of ideas that came to the surface. He eventually had to fall back on a book which carried him on until lunch. All his meals for some time had rested on the solid basis of "Bully." His servant was no artist in the science of cookery and his meals rang the changes on the following :—

Bully Beef { Au Naturel. / Curried. / In Cakes. / Minced.

This was something extraordinarily uninspiring in reiterated Bully, but still, meals helped to punctuate the day. He had kept a rifle inspection for the afternoon, but, even with that to help it was only at 3 o'clock when he was again faced with the necessity of finding something to do. Sitting trying to write letters his thoughts would fly to his regiment which was approaching Baghdad, and his spirits went lower and lower as he compared his present lot with theirs. And that confounded cat too—his draw in the sweep was much too low to be of any use—in fact life was a miserable failure! Anyhow ten time was long in coming and when it did come the tea was a chlorinated solution of mud and tea leaves and formed an extraordinarily lethal concoction for flies, four of which committed suicide therein before he had time to drink it by which time it tasted like a gas attack. Anyhow the back of the day had been broken, and he repaired along the bund to join the Amphibia and other Dumpites in discussion of the evening Reuter's and spirituous liquors, when life was less bitter. By the time he got back to his camp, the day of his release, seemed imminent, and any hour might bring him a wire to rejoin his regiment. And so to a Bully Beef dinner and bed with another day behind him.

As a matter of fact life is better now. Then we were living in daily expectation of transport: whereas now we have realised that it will not be forthcoming for some time and have settled down to the inevitable. Football, fierce inter-Dump matches played with enthusiasm worthy of a league contest, helps to pass the time and keep the men and ourselves fit, whilst hockey and sports are side issues which do their bit to break the monotony. Still, it is a dull occupation; and if anyone wants a change from the excitement of war, let him try a dose of "The Dumps" and, in a short time, he will even be hungering for shells!

JAPAN'S HELP ON THE SEAS.

BRITISH APPRECIATION.

Lord Robert Cecil's disclosure of the assistance rendered by the Japanese navy has been generally commented on by the British press and the following comments have been telegraphed to Japan:

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—Lord Robert Cecil did well to lift the veil which has hidden the substantial service of the Japanese navy to the Alliance. One must realise the immense size of the water areas in the Indian Ocean and Pacific and the element of constant danger lurking in them from possible German raiders, in order to appreciate properly the service rendered by our Far Eastern Ally. The Japanese flag has now come to European waters. The repeated losses of Mediterranean transports make this help particularly welcome. We have no doubt that the help given by the Japanese navy which has such a brilliant record of war and success and has steadily maintained such a consistent level of efficiency in ships, officers and men will be of high value in these critical phases of the struggle.

The "Daily Graphic" says: "The news of Japanese help in the Mediterranean is in the highest degree gratifying. It will be very unwelcome to Germany. This is a fresh reminder that Japan is ardently pursuing the task of punishing the criminal outcast among nations."

"The Times," after pointing out the necessity of "small craft to defeat the submarines," says: "For this reason the British nation will warmly welcome the announcement of the presence of a strong Japanese flotilla in the Mediterranean just as we welcome the help of the United States destroyers in our own waters. But we also welcome the increasing co-operation of the Imperial Japanese Navy because it constitutes one more proof of that faithful devotion to the objects of the Allies in common which has conspicuously marked the efforts of Japan from the moment she drew her sword. She has crushed for ever the arrogant pretensions of Germany on the Chinese mainland and she has mobilized all her resources for the production of a steady stream of munitions. When the full extent of the help given by Japan on sea and land, especially to Russia, can be made known, the world will realise how steadfast she has been to the cause she espoused. She has done her share silently but with incessant energy and persistence, and we may be sure that the Japanese naval units now in European waters will not be long in gathering fresh laurels."—Kokusai.

A CITY OF SPLENDOUR.

[BY FRANCIS D. GRIERSON.]

On the left bank of the Euphrates there stood in ancient days the city of Babylon. To-day a heap of ruins marks the place where mighty princes, stalwart soldiers, cunning priests and lovely women fought, intrigued and loved; its material power has departed, but the memory of its greatness can never fade.

When Belshazzar stood on the roof of his magnificent palace and gazed upon the city of which he was the supreme ruler, he must have felt himself indeed a king. The greatest architects of a time when constructive genius was a sure passport to royal favour, had at their disposal almost boundless wealth and unlimited labour, and their creations made the jewel of the "ancient Land of Shinar" a queen amongst cities. To the ancients the building of a city meant a combination of artistry and military strength, for the sudden raids of fierce enemies demanded defensive strength sufficient to protect the inhabitants from determined and often lengthy sieges. The walls of Babylon, for example, were three hundred feet thick, so that even the mounted troops could exercise thereon with perfect ease. Strong towers placed at frequent intervals, and jutting out from the main walls, enabled a cross-fire of arrows and other projectiles to be directed upon attackers. The great gates—ponderous masses of wood and iron—were opened and closed by huge capstans, at the bars of which many powerful slaves had to strain their muscles to operate the cumbrous machinery. A strong guard was always maintained at the main gates; during the day the arriving traveller was sharply scrutinised, and at night neither egress nor ingress might be had without the appointed password.

The luxury of the royal palace may be imagined when it is stated that recently discovered records put the size of the great banqueting hall at a mile in length. Though styled a "hall," it apparently was not roofed in, thought it is probable that—as in the Coliseum at Rome—awnings could be so arranged as to protect the guests during inclement weather. Approached by broad flights of stone steps, the hall was decorated with hundred of graceful pillars and groups of statuary representing scenes of war, love, the chase and other subjects. Belshazzar's personal apartments, and those of the more favoured members of his household, were enriched by every luxury then known. Large divans, covered with rich silks and soft skins, and in some cases ornamented with precious gems, invited repose after the fatigues of the chase. Caravans brought from afar those foods and wines which the surrounding country—the most fertile in the world—did not produce. Musicians, poets, athletes, necromancers—all who pretended to any special skill or knowledge—were welcomed by the king for the diversion of his court, and great feasts in honour of Ishtar, or to commemorate a victory or other achievement, were frequent, and often lasted days, and even weeks, at a time.

But Belshazzar, at the zenith of his career, was to fall a victim to treachery. The worship of Ishtar was becoming increasingly popular, and its devotees enjoyed the king's favour to such a degree as to cause great concern to the priests who ministered to the god Bel. The The High Priest of Bel, hitherto a personage of great consideration, saw with alarm that his power was declining. Cyrus, the ruler of the Medes and Persians, had long coveted beautiful Babylon, and at last resolved to attack the city. A terrible conflict ensued. The invading host brought to bear every resource known to the military commanders of the time. Huge battering rams thundered on the great gates; large wooden towers were laboriously erected outside the walls; great catapults hurled stones many pounds in weight into the city. But Belshazzar's troops offered a desperate resistance. The wooden towers were set on fire by blazing arrows, or overturned bodily by means of long poles. Hot pitch and molten metal were poured on those who ventured within reach, and the men who succeeded in placing their scaling ladders and reaching the top of the wall were hacked to pieces. Cyrus was compelled to withdraw his army and "sit down before the city."

But while Belshazzar and his triumphant soldiers feasted and sang, the High Priest of Bel found means to convey to Cyrus the password. During the night the commander of the guard, deceived by this ruse—which one would have thought too simple to outwit a loyal soldier—opened the gates, and Cyrus and his hordes swept in. In those days the conquest of a city meant the sword for the men and the arms of a conqueror for the women—an example only followed to-day by the troops of his Imperial Majesty the War Lord of Prussia. Belshazzar died on the steps of his throne, and Cyrus reigned in his stead.

All this happened "once upon a time," as the story-books say; Belshazzar and Cyrus have long since become dust; their temples and palaces have vanished; but there has dawned for Irac Arabi a new era—an era of peace, prosperity and development under just and kindly rule, such as that troubled land has not known for many weary years.

IMPORTANCE OF PALESTINE.

The Turks and their German mentors are well aware of the military importance of Palestine, and of the routes which lead through it. It is, indeed, believed that they neglected to strengthen their forces on the Tigris in order to reinforce those which guarded the way towards Damascus and perhaps towards other points which the projectors of the Bagdad Railway and its extensions watch with anxiety. The nationality of the inhabitants and the unconscionableness of the barbarous cruelty exercised upon them, since the outbreak of the war, may well increase the uneasiness of the oppressor. A Turkish retreat through Palestine and Syria will be a retreat through hostile populations.—Times.

INTIMATIONS

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEBSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on
TUESDAY,
the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET.
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.
IN ONE LOT
The property consists of :—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.



WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, June 18th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 19th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. O. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917. 1884

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Noon.—Auction of 3 Pointer Pups at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 15:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, June 16:—
King of Sweden's Birthday (1858).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns, Towels, Grass Cloth, Brass Ware etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, June 17:—
Bunker Hill Day, U.S.A.

TUESDAY, June 19:—
9.02 p.m.—New Moon.

FRIDAY, June 22:—
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

SATURDAY, June 23:—
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
Dragon Boat Festival.

SUNDAY, June 24:—
Midsummer Day.

WEDNESDAY, June 27:—
Entries close for third Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, June 28:—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, July 1:—
Dominion Day, Canada.

SATURDAY, July 7:—
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, June 12, 1917.

AMERICAN AIMS IN THE WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S message to Russia setting forth the lofty ideals which the United States, having entered the war, is firmly resolved to achieve should do much to strengthen the hands of the Provisional Government of Russia in its efforts to get the great Russian Army and the nation behind it to present an absolutely united and determined front against the common foe of Liberty. One of the gems of American literature is the little speech made by ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the battlefield of Gettysburg, on an occasion when a portion of that battlefield was dedicated as a final resting place for those who had given their lives that a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated, as LINCOLN said, to the proposition that all men are created equal, might live. "In a larger sense," he said, we cannot dedicate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. . . . It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we will highly resolve that these dead will not have died in vain, that this nation, under GOD, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." It is this same resolve which President WILSON, as the mouth-piece of a far greater American nation, is proclaiming to-day, as it were from the devastated battlegrounds of Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Poland. The great cause of Freedom and Human Liberty is at stake in this war, and the United States would have been false to its noble and cherished traditions had it not resolved to throw in the whole of its weight, to pour out its blood and its treasure freely, in the struggle against the common foe. Americans labour under no misapprehension regarding what the triumph of Prussianism would mean. President WILSON'S message points the necessity for war, *to a finish*. "The day has come to conquer or submit," he says. "If force and autocracy can divide us they will overcome us. If we stand together victory is certain, and the liberty which victory can secure." We have regarded the entry of the United States into the war as the most convincing proof which could be given to the new Russian democracy of the fundamental principles which are at stake in this war. Liberty can be saved only by the complete and irretrievable defeat of Prussianism. Most people will agree with a leading American paper when it says: "The war is not, as President WILSON generously but wrongly imagines, against the Prussian ruler; it is against the Prussians. The Hohenzollerns might disappear to-morrow, and still the war could not end until the Prussians shall have been beaten to earth, utterly overthrown and rendered powerless for generations to come." What we have to recognise is that the German is convinced that he is the superman and that the task of Germany is to recreate the world by infusing it with the German spirit. One cannot read any book which deals with the German philosophy of life without being struck by the excessive egotism and brutal aggressiveness of the race. One of the most illuminating books on the subject recently published is by an American who has had exceptional opportunities of studying the life of the German people during two years of the war. We refer to "The Deepening Shadows of Germany in 1916" by D. THOMAS CURTIN, who was the author of a very striking series of articles in the *Times* a few months ago. Germany will only change, if it is going to change at all, by a moral and inner revolution; and and that will not occur very suddenly, or before the German nation is completely conquered in battle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three well-bred pointer pups are to be sold at auction to-morrow by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

A memorial service for the late Rev. W. H. Price was held at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, last Wednesday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of $10 to the Funds of the Hospitals from C. M. McInnes.

For the next few weeks an intercession service in connection with the war will be held at the Peak Church on Wednesdays at 10.15 a.m. and on all other week days a similar service will be held in St. John's Cathedral at the same hour.

Five cases of enteric fever were notified in the Colony last week—one American, one Indian and the rest Chinese. There were no deaths from this cause. Three cases of plague were also notified, with one death and there was one fatal case of puerperal fever.

Regulations for the control of food in the Straits Settlements have been made by the Governor. They are somewhat similar to those in force at Home when the food problem came under consideration and are of an extensive nature, giving wide powers to a committee appointed to apply them.

Mrs. Hannah Wicking, of Bournemouth, who died on 1st February, left estate valued at £23,400 gross and directed that her remains should be cremated and then buried with those of her husband in the Happy Valley Cemetery, Hongkong, the words "In death they were not divided" to be placed on the headstone.

An execution took place at the British gaol at Shanghai last week, the condemned man being Atma Ram, recently sentenced to death by His Majesty's Supreme Court for the murder of Harnam Singh at Nanking. An inquest was subsequently held by the Coroner, Mr. G. W. King, who certified that judgment of death was duly executed upon Atma Ram.

Colonel James Cantle, formerly of Hongkong, and a well-known professional gentleman to many coming East, condemned the practice of carrying the wounded shoulder high in explaining a display given by the 1st County of London V.A.D. at Vere Street, London, before Princess Christian and other visitors. "Stone-wall" Jackson, he said, was being carried in this way when one of his bearers was shot with the result that he rolled off the stretcher and broke his neck.

The Baroness de Coninck, daughter of M. Paul Verlinden, the Belgian burgomaster who was recently sentenced by the Germans to a year's imprisonment, has now herself been tried and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Her offence was that of retorting to an insolent German officer, who said she was remarkably like an English lady he had once known, "Doubtless you are referring to Miss Cavell!"

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

(Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)

THE DISSOLUTION QUESTION.

SHANGHAI, June 11.

The Foreign Advisers, Dr. Morrison and Dr. Arign, were summoned to the Presidential Palace yesterday to consider the method of dissolving Parliament.

It is reported that the mandate for the dissolution is already drafted, but Dr. Wu Ting-fang still refuses to countersign it. The President intends to ask Li King-hi to countersign the mandate and it has been sent to Tientsin for that purpose. When it is issued Chang Hsun will proceed to Peking.

SUPPORT FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Wong Shi-chan has twice telegraphed to the independent provinces stating that the situation is getting more critical, and advising them to give up their internal quarrelling, otherwise, the country would be endangered and they would not then be exonerated from guilt of losing the country.

General Feng Kuo-chang has telegraphed to Peking stating that if mediation cannot be arranged he will arrange with Yang Sin-tak and Lo Wing-chueng to cancel their declaration of independence and join hands with Hupeh and Kiangsu to support the Central Government.

Lau Chuen-hao also telegraphs that he will sink his personal differences and join forces with Tai Hum and proceed to the north to support the Central Government.

Wong Jum-yuan and Tso Kwan have telegraphed to Peking stating that they only desire the dissolution of Parliament and a revision of the Constitution. They emphasise they would oppose any further demands.

QUIET AT TIENTSIN.

The Tientsin Headquarters are very quiet, and it appears that developments are awaited.

"STRIKING ARGUMENTS."

It is reported that Lui Chang-huen received a wound on the head which was inflicted by an opponent during a meeting at Tientsin headquarters.

THE MANCHUS.

Hung Hi-ling has sent out circular telegrams explaining that a restoration of the Manchus would involve several dangers

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has formally thanked the American Minister for the friendly sentiment expressed by the American Government in its recent Note. The acting Premier stated that influential leaders are effecting mediation and a peaceful solution of the crisis may be expected soon.

TWO M.P's ARRESTED.

Two Members of Parliament, whilst on their way to the south from Peking, were arrested by General Nei Sze-chung's soldiers on arriving at Pongfu, but they were released when it was made clear that they were not members of the Kouningtang.

CHANG HSUN'S TERMS.

PEKING, June 10.

The President has sent Ha Zow-hong to Tientsin to persuade General Chang Hsun to go to Peking without first arranging terms, or if he will not go to Peking, the President is prepared to by accept two conditions: First the dissolution of Parliament if this is unconstitutional, the President will issue a mandate calling for a re-election of Members on the ground that a quorum cannot be secured); secondly, the revision of the Constitution by a new Committee consisting of eight representatives of each province.

PEKING, June 11.

Ha Zow-hong has returned from Tientsin and states that General Chang Hsun's terms for settling the crisis are:—The dissolution of Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, the revision of the Constitution, punishment of evil characters, the pardoning of political offenders and the establishment of a real and responsible Cabinet. General Chang Hsun demands the dissolution of Parliament within 48 hours.

The President has summoned an emergency meeting of the parliamentary leaders and will strongly oppose the demand as being unconstitutional. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is also determined not to countersign a mandate dissolving Parliament.

CHANG HSUN'S PROPOSED CABINET.

General Hsun is in favour of Li King-hi as Premier, Liang Tun-yin, Foreign Minister; General Lui Chang-huen, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Chang Chun-fong, Minister of Finance. The remainder are not known.

GENERAL NEI'S "EXPLANATION."

Nei Sze-chung telegraphed to Wong Sze Chan yesterday, stating that he was compelled to send his troops to the north, by the Tukwans' joint decision. When the crisis is past he intends to retire and will not meddle with political affairs.

THE NAVY'S SUPPORT.

Admirals Ching Pi-kuong and Sah Chan-ping have telegraphed to President Li Yuan-hung pledging the united support of the entire navy, if fighting eventuates.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO RESIGN.

The President has assured the Parliamentary leaders that he will not resign under any circumstances and that he will not dissolve Parliament except in accordance with the Constitution.

HONGKONG'S EMPIRE DAY CONGRATULATIONS TO H.M. THE KING.

THE KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Members and subscribers of the Hongkong Club will no doubt be gratified at the receipt of the following telegram in reply to the message from the Chairman sent on Empire Day to His Majesty the King.

The undermoted telegram was kindly forwarded to the Club by His Excellency the Governor:—

From Secretary of State to Governor.

Please convey to Holyoak Chairman Hongkong Club expression of appreciation with which the King has received his telegram on the occasion of Empire Day.

LONG.

MACAO BOUNDARY DEMARCATION QUESTION.

TELEGRAM FROM MACAO RESIDENTS.

Following is the translation of a telegram recently sent to the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Kuangtung members of Parliament from the residents in Macao urging the former to stand firm throughout the present demarcation proceedings with the Portuguese authorities.

"The Portuguese Governor of Macao has just called on the Tu Chun and the Governor of this province. We know that the demarcation affair is of urgent importance. If the Government lags in maintaining its ground the result will be disastrous.

As we are residents of this place, we know according to custom that the Chinese territory adjoining this island abuts at Kuang-shih-sha, Chinchow-wan and Ninkuan-tze in the East and at Huan-chin, Ma-Szu-Ho and Ku-Lu-Kuan in the West. These have been Chinese territory and have been under our jurisdiction for thousands of years. We say that not an inch of such territory should be ceded to the foreigners, otherwise the residents here would all become the subjects of another race. We despatch this telegram to express our deep anxiety and sincerely hope that the Government will gather sufficient evidence to support its claim. We shall submit a sketch delineating the demarcation line of the territories of both countries."—*Peking Gazette.*

EX-HONGKONG MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

The following report from a Home paper refers to a former steward at the Hongkong Club. He had previously been in the Police Force:—

The Coroner for the Stowmarket district, Mr Bernard Pretty, held an inquest on the body of Major James Champion, of No. 1, Stricklands Road, Stowmarket, 52 years of age, a night watchman, who died suddenly the same morning.

Mrs Champion, the widow of deceased, stated that just before 4 a.m. her husband, who had retired to bed at 9 p.m. the previous night, complained of a pain at the top of his head and got out of bed. He put his hand at the back of his head and also said he felt a pain in his neck. At his request she got some cold water and applied it to his head. Deceased died shortly afterwards. He had been in China twenty-three years. Since residing in England he had enjoyed fairly good health.

Dr. Hounsfield stated that he was called to see the deceased and found him dead on his arrival. He had made a post-mortem examination of the body and found patches or marks on the arms which indicated that deceased was subject to epileptic seizures. A sudden rush of blood would be sufficient to cause instantaneous death, and in his opinion death was caused by internal hemorrhage at the base of the brain.

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

A FREE PARDON.

LONDON, June 11.

It is stated that the King has granted a free pardon, in consequence of his valuable services in the war, to Lieut. Cameron who, with his wife, were each sentenced to three years penal servitude at Edinburgh in June 1911, for fraud in connection with a pearl necklace.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPTED TO PAINT WEST POINT RED.

Ten Shanghai coppersmiths, residing in a boarding house in Connaught Road West, whilst on a "spree" last night attempted "to paint West Point red" and it was only after a fight with five police constables and a district watchman, followed by an exciting chase, that six of the intoxicated lawbreakers were apprehended and taken into custody.

It was six sorry-looking coppersmiths who were lined before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning to answer charges of assaulting and resisting the police and damaging property belonging to the complainant, the proprietor of a mineral water stall in Queen's Road West.

Police Sergeant Moore, in relating the story of last night's revel in West Point, said that at about six p.m. the defendants, accompanied by four other Shanghai Chinese, all under the influence of liquor, took drinks at the complainant's mineral water stall and then refused to pay for them. An altercation then arose between the complainant and his intoxicated customers, with the result that the ten drunken Chinese began to smash bottles of mineral water and demolish the complainant's stall. The complainant immediately summoned a *lukong*, but when the Chinese police constable attempted to interfere he was promptly set upon by the ten Shanghai men.

Two Chinese members of the Police Reserve (S.P.C. No. 204 and S.P.C. No. 60), an Indian Police Sergeant and a district watchman quickly came to the *lukong's* assistance and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. The Shanghai belligerents, however, soon began to get the worst of the battle and took to their heels. The policemen gave chase and caught five of the defendants and the sixth, who attempted escape in a rickshaw, was pursued and subsequently apprehended by Trooper Edwards (S.P.C. 34).

As it had been ascertained that the six defendants were emigrants, the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. McI. Messer) withdrew the charges and His Worship dismissed the case.

OPIUM CONCEALED IN A TABLE LEG.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning three Chinese women, who recently arrived in the Colony from Saigon, pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of 134 taels of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

Revenue Inspector Wildin stated that the three defendants engaged a sampan to take them to Tai-kok-tsui. Whilst passing Stonecutter's Island the sampan was boarded and searched by revenue officers. Fifty-two taels of the contraband opium was discovered concealed in the leg of a table belonging to the defendants and 64 taels of the drug were found in the defendants' baggage. Eight taels were discovered on the person of the first defendant and ten taels found on the person of the third defendant.

His Worship fined the first defendant $2,000., or in default of payment sentenced her to six months' hard labour.

A fine of $1,000, with the alternative of five months' hard labour was imposed on the second defendant and the third defendant was fined $2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

TRESPASSING IN A MILITARY AREA.

A gunner stationed at Lyemun Barracks charged a Chinese "grasshopper catcher" before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with trespassing on grounds reserved for military purposes.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, said that whilst he was catching grasshoppers just outside of the restricted area, two soldiers accosted him and began to make "fool pidgeon." Finally one of the soldiers took away his grasshopper cage and left it in the military grounds. It was therefore necessary for the defendant to trespass in order to recover his cage.

After further evidence was heard, His Worship imposed a fine of $15 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

A VIOLENT COBBLER.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning fined a Chinese cobbler ten dollars, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour, for causing an obstruction in Shau Ki Wan Road.

The defendant was also fined $25, with the alternative of two months hard labour, for assaulting the Indian police constable who ejected him and his impediments from the roadway.

"MERELY PICKED IT UP."

A Chinese coolie, charged with the larceny of an electric light bulb from the Royal Naval Dockyard, was brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

An Indian watchman, stationed at the gate of the Naval Dockyard, deposed that upon searching the defendant as the latter was about to leave the dockyard, he discovered the stolen electric light bulb in the defendant's jacket pocket.

The coolie, who admitted the truth of the watchman's statement, explained to the magistrate that he had not stolen the bulb, having found it lying in the yard, and merely picked it up.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day, the stocks to be placed outside the Naval Dockyard.

ASSAULTED HIS MASTER.

A coolie was charged with assaulting his master, a godown keeper, employed by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

It was alleged by the complainant that the defendant had stolen a piece of gypsum from "the China Merchants' wharf and when he accused the defendant of the theft, the defendant became enraged and struck him on the head with a bamboo pole.

The coolie pleaded not guilty to the charge, but evidence bore out the complainant's story and the magistrate imposed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

In connection with the dividend announcement of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. for the half-year ended March 31 last, it may be pointed out that the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, now declared, is at the same rate as a year ago, when the rate was raised from 10 per cent. That increase was the prelude to the raising of the bonus at the end of year from 5 to 6 per cent., making the total distribution 18 per cent. for 1916, as against 15 per cent. for 1915. The present maintenance of the interim dividend is what was expected, and, unless any extraordinarily untoward event for shipping proprietors should occur in the meantime, the Deferred stockholders will no doubt look for a final distribution next December on the same scale as last year. We may recall that, speaking at the last annual meeting, Lord Inchcape declared that the distribution was "not a war dividend," that it represented "an extremely moderate return on the amount of capital actually employed in the undertaking," and that the directors were able to recommend the increase "in a great measure owing to the fact that the company's resources in the past had been conserved under the prudent guidance of our late chairman, Sir Thomas Sutherland."—Ex.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

A regular general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held on May 29th.

Baron Kondo, President of the Company, in the course of his address, stated that despite the comparatively low freight rates earned in the services under Government's order and an increase in the expenditure, the company had realised a greater profit last term than in the previous term. This was entirely due to the shortage of vessels the world over. Before and at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, the number of foreign vessels entering ports in Japan exceeded the number of vessels flying the Japanese flag. Now, however, the percentage of Japanese vessels entering Japanese Ports was 80 per cent. and that of foreign vessels only 20 per cent. This fact was explained by the heavy shortage of vessels. The vessels sunk by enemy submarines were steadily increasing and it was estimated that about 6,000,000 tons of vessels would be victimized in the course of this year. The world's output of new ships was only 2,500,000 tons yearly. Such being the case, the number of vessels available was likely to decrease; and he therefore believed that the Company would be able to realise a similar or even a greater profit in the next term, and so long as the war continued. The enormous profit of the Company since the commencement of the war was, of course, abnormal, and of a temporary nature. The management of the Company had been carefully considering how to dispose of the amount which had been amassed and had finally determined to distribute it now, as it was proper to dispose of it at present and, moreover, no one could foresee when the war would be brought to a conclusion. In comparison with the distributions of profits made by foreign shipping concern, it would be found that the Company used a greater amount than other companies to build up the reserves. This was done with a view to strengthening the foundation of the Company and making preparations for post-bellum conditions.

Baron Kondo further reported that the Board of Directors had decided to present ¥70,000 to Mr. Asahina as Auditor, and that Mr. Hayashi, Managing Director of the Company, [illegible]

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious troubles may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

ITS COMPOSITION ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had sought to secure representatives of the every-day life of Ireland and they invited the County Councils and Borough Councils to send their Chairmen, and the Urban District Councils would be invited to select two representatives. The Churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Dr. John Irwin, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition, the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited, and there would be five representatives of Irish Labour interests. Mr. Redmond and Lord Lonsdale would be asked to select five representatives of their parties, Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peers two, and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for the Sinn Feinners. The Government itself would nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections, fifteen members of the Convention. The total number would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman, but was prepared to nominate a Chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major William Redmond, one of its best-known, oldest and best-loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this loveable and chivalrous figure. Although above military age, Major Redmond voluntarily sought perils and privations with cheerful courage. They would never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He had participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war and looked worn and aged by privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share. Mr. Redmond, above all was an Irish patriot and felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Great Britain in the great world-struggle for Freedom. It was for Ireland he gave his life.

Mr. Lloyd George quoted Major Redmond's last speech and recalled that he was carried tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers in an Ulster ambulance, and declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from the grave on the frontier of the land Mr. Redmond gave his life to liberate.

THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

LONDON, June 11.

The reply of His Majesty's Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims states that it heartily concurs with the sentiment of the proclamation to the Russian people which declares that free Russia does not propose to dominate other peoples or to deprive them of their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory. The reply proceeds:—"Great Britain did not enter the war as a war of conquest and is not continuing the war for any such object. Great Britain's purpose at the outset was to defend its existence and to enforce respect for international engagements."

YORKSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS.

BIG ADVANCE IN WAGES.

LONDON, June 12.

Sir George Askwith has awarded advances, varying from fifty per cent. to thirty per cent. above pre-war rates, to 190,000 Yorkshire textile workers. The operatives asked for seventy per cent., but they have accepted the awards. The application constitutes a record wages movement in the textile trade.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A DISCREDITED STATEMENT PROVED.

GERMANS CHAINED TO THEIR GUNS.

LONDON, June 11.

Reuter's Correspondent continuing his description of the Battle of Messines states:—

We know that four utterly exhausted Bavarian divisions had to be relieved on the 7th and we know that whole terraces of dugouts were smothered under perfect little avalanches of churned earth, these being probably full of Germans sheltering from the shells which destroyed them in a still more horrible manner. Many dead machine gunners chained and strapped to their machines were discovered among the debris, bearing out a previously discredited statement.

The Anzacs, Irishmen and Highlanders, the backbone of the "good old English line regiments" did magnificently at Messines, but the palm of victory goes to the Royal Artillery. So perfectly to time-table was the whole attack carried out that there was not an interval of ten seconds between the time the infantry was scheduled to follow the barrage into the enemy trenches and the sending up of rockets denoting that the objective had been attained.

THE KEENNESS OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

LONDON, June 11.

Correspondents at Headquarters describe the grim determination of the troops to reach the enemy, which was shown in many ways. A gunner and a Subaltern went forward with the first infantry to establish new observation posts on the enemy's lines. So anxious were they to pick the site that they arrived at a German trench ahead of the infantry. They dashed into the first dug-out and killed two of the occupants, stunned a third and then killed two more as they were coming out of the trench. The Subaltern was ready to serve the guns simultaneously with the completion of the capture of the trench. The keenness of the men baffles description. A northern battalion broke all records, digging a six foot ditch to the top of Messines Ridge and beyond. The New Zealanders and Australians dug three lines of new trenches of a depth of from six to eight feet within six hours of the capture of the ground.

Our flying men completely overwhelmed the enemy in the air. One attacked an aerodrome from below the level of the sheds. When a machine gun opened on him he turned on it like a hawk, scattered the crew and then returned to the aerodrome and finished it off. Another pilot who saw four gun teams, ahead, fired at and dispersed the drivers and then flew into a column of five hundred infantry whom he scattered in all directions. Having used up his ammunition he fired signalling rockets at them. One air squadron sent back signals resulting in the silencing of seventy-two batteries. One brigade turned in four hundred calls resulting in one hundred and sixty direct hits.

THE PASSPORTS TO PETROGRAD QUESTION.

ATTITUDE OF SEAMEN'S UNION WIDELY APPROVED.

LONDON, June 11.

At the meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, General President of the National Seamen's Union, said that the Seamen's Union is circularising the other unions with a view to obtaining their opinion regarding the sailors' action. There are three and a half million organised workers in Great Britain and if it was found that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald represented even half a million his Union would be satisfied and he would be permitted to proceed. Otherwise the delegates would never be allowed to leave England. The London Press would be invited to count the votes.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution deploring the issue of passports to Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett, repudiating their claim to represent British labour affairs and affirming the determination of British citizenship to wage the war until German militarism is destroyed and guarantees are secured for Great Britain and her Allies.

It was resolved further to telegraph to the Prime Minister requesting the cancellation of the passports.

DUTCH SUPPORT.

The Union has received a telegram from the Dutch Seamen's Union declaring it would not carry the peace delegates. The Scandinavian Unions also wired full approbation.

THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, June 11.

The King has telegraphed to Mr. John Redmond that he is grieved to hear of the death of his brother, Major William Redmond, who had given gallant service and set a noble example in the war.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed that no man has ever won the affection of the House of Commons more completely, and without surrendering one iota of his political faith, than the late Mr. Redmond.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 11.

Saturday's issue of the Berlin "*Lokalanzeiger*" was suppressed for publishing and for printing reports of the arrival of the Austrian military peace deputation at Petrograd.

UTOPIAN FALLACY.

A WARNING TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 11.

A great public meeting to discuss the Allies and the war was presided over by M. Rodzianko and attended by Sir George W. Buchanan (the British Ambassador), the French Minister M. Thomas, and Belgians and Italians.

Sir George W. Buchanan made an eloquent appeal for warlike action. He had, he said, always combated the forces of reaction in the old regime and had tried to impress upon the ex-Tsar that an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism, which could not endure. Russia had won full liberties within a single week and must now consolidate her new-won freedom. If she would keep it the enemy must be driven from the national territory. The French and British democracies were holding and driving back the main German forces and shedding their blood not only for the defence of national patrimony but to safeguard the new-born Russian liberties. If the Germans had not transferred large numbers of troops to the west it might have gone hard with free Russia. We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by taking the offensive to bring the war to a speedy end.

Sir George uttered a warning against the Utopian fallacy of a peace attainable by fraternising, which, he said, the Germans encouraged in order to demoralise the Russians. If we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims five millions of Britons would not have volunteered for war. The free democracies forming the great commonwealth of British nations were absolutely united in recognizing the justice of our cause and nothing in our policy was incongruous with the policy of "no annexations, no indemnities."

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

SUPPORT FOR THE PREMIER.

TORONTO, June 11.

A mass meeting of Liberals enthusiastically endorsed the policy of conscription, and the movement is spreading for the formation of a Liberal-Unionist party to support Sir R. L. Borden's selective conscription.

THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

HIS POLITICAL POSITION.

ZURICH, June 11.

The new Hungarian Premier, Count Esterhazy, is only thirty-six years of age. He spent two years at Oxford. He occupies a middle position between the Constitutionalists and the Governmentalists and has always followed a strong pro-British policy.

NEW SPANISH PREMIER.

MADRID, June 11.

The Premier has refused to reconsider his resignation and the King has summoned Senor Dato.

LATER.

Senor Dato has accepted the Premiership.

MANCHESTER PRINTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, June 11.

The Manchester papers, which stopped publishing for one day owing to a printer's strike, are republishing.

HINDENBURG REVERTING TO FIRST PRINCIPLES?

As trench warfare has manifestly betrayed Prussian confidence and shattered Prussian hopes, Captain Reilly (the *New York Herald's* Military Correspondent) asks in the second section of his interesting study, whether "the Nail King" may not now contemplate resorting to a modified form of warfare in the open, that is, to substitute for continuous lines of trenches a series of strongly fortified centres of resistance, some distance apart, covered by mobile forces equipped with field artillery and machine-guns, held in readiness to be hurried up and hurled against an enemy involved in an attack on such centres.

There is nothing new in the idea, which, for that reason, would probably appeal strongly to the Hindenburg mind. It would be merely a modern version of the ancient system of warfare in the open by armies based on fortresses. But if Hindenburg is reverting to this system, it is difficult to understand why he should be falling back from the strongest centres of resistance that he ever can create.

Perhaps he has no choice—the Allies are making him do it.—*New York Herald.*

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 9th June:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 23 weeks
	$	$
This year	13,266	302,275
Last year	12,830	310,411
Increase	546	
Decrease		8,136

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

No. 1 H.K.V.A.D.

The 2nd lecture on First Aid will be given by Dr Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Helene May Institute on Thursday next at 3.15 p.m.

Classes will be held at Mrs Tisdall's house every Wednesday morning at 10 a.m. All members of the V.A.D. are invited.

W. WILKINSON,
Asst. Adj. & Hon. Sec.

CRIMINALS FOR KAISER'S ARMY AT THE FRONT.

There is a growing movement in Germany for the drafting of criminals into the army. It is called a movement for "the rehabilitation of those under penal regulation." A powerful association has been formed, with a Pastor Seyfarth at its head, for the purpose of inducing the authorities to consent to drafting prisoners into the army, the joining of the army to be equivalent to formal amnesty by the Emperor.

Lengthy dissertations on the subject are scattered through the Press. It is pointed out the wearing of the Kaiser's uniform has always been an honour for every German, and that only those who are honourable men are worthy of this honour. If this principle is sapped, says one paper, the foundations of the estimation in which the army is held are also sapped. But there are reasons "at the present time" for recognising the efforts of warm-hearted men on behalf of criminals and other prisoners. It is a Christian principle to forget and forgive, and penalties imposed on wrong-doers, it must never be forgotten, are not so much retributive as reformative.

The existence of the Fatherland is now at stake, says the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," and in the heart of many a criminal at the present crisis in the history of his country a growing and glowing patriotism has sprung up, which ought to be recognised and utilised. Let those who desire it have a chance of going out to meet the enemy, and by brave deeds win back their lost social position.

AUSTRIA BRIAN IT.

It is moreover pointed out that the Austrian Government has set a precedent which might well be followed. In Austria prisoners who have conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner for a number of years, even though the crimes for which they have been punished are of a grave nature, are drafted into the army by an act of the Emperor's grace.

The proposal which finds most acceptance is to send all able-bodied prisoners to the front with the exception of such as have been quite recently condemned. They would be first of all employed in working columns at heavy toil, and gradually moved into the honourable fighting line, should their conduct deserve this promotion. The overseers of the labour columns would be the warders, who would be no longer required in the gaols. Thousands of men would thus be available in liberating old and disabled soldiers now employed in the labour columns. These could then return home to fill gaps in industrial and agricultural occupations. It is computed that in this way the German armies would be recruited by nearly 200,000 men.

VISIT TO FRONT BY SPANISH WRITERS.

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES.

Don Alvaro Alcala Galiano, son of the former Spanish Ambassador to Russia, has recently returned to Madrid from a visit to the British and French fronts in company with Conde de Albiz.

Senor Alcala Galiano, who has written two books on the war and has largely contributed to counteract Germanophile propaganda in Spain, gave a correspondent some details of his visit. He said:—

"On the first day we visited the ruined city of Ypres, where soldiers live in underground quarters. German bombs still fall on the spot. On the highroads we were surprised to see British policemen keeping order and regulating the traffic. We obtained an idea of the perfect organization at the intelligence officer, where we examined maps and photographic views of the enemy's lines taken by aviators. We visited Saint-Omer and Abbeville, and from Mont-Kemmet we witnessed the fire of the British and German artillery.

"On the following days we visited the schools for instruction in the use of trench mortars and trench fighting, where troops recently arrived from England are trained by veteran officers. At Cassel Sir Herbert Plumer entertained us at ten. We passed an entire day on the battlefield of the Somme. The splendid victories achieved over that vast field, a part of which we closely examined, are evidently due to the admirable organization and direction of the army in every detail, to its wonderful artillery and to the gallantry of the British soldiers.

"We visited Calais and saw its docks and factories, with 2000 women and 1,000 men working, and the Duchess of Sutherland's hospital, where the medical attendance won our admiration as much as did the spirits and courage of the wounded.

"Captain Comte Gerard de Gansy accompanied us during our visit to the French front. We travelled in a military train to Bar-le-Duc and thence to Souilly to visit the Verdun zone. Verdun looks as if it had just experienced a tremendous earthquake. There are no civilians there. In an underground gallery we were guests at a banquet and were afterwards entertained with a cinematographic exhibition and concert by 'poilus.' That night more than seventy big German bombs fell on Verdun over our heads. We went down to the trenches near the ruins of Haudiaumont and stopped for a time at 150 metres from the enemy."

Senor Alcala Galiano concluded by saying that the reasons he had given in his books for his belief in the victory of of the Allies are all confirmed by reality. What France and England have achieved in military perfection during the war are, he says, more than human fancy can imagine. He will publish some articles on his trip with Conde de Albiz in the "Epoca" and in a book to be published this summer.

THE GERMAN STRATEGIC RESERVE.

"AN OPEN CONFESSION."

It is clear that the German Staff have succeeded in forming a new Army of Reserve during the winter, writes Col. Feyler. It was designed, presumably, to use this reserve as a striking force at some selected spot in a more or less desperate attempt to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. Yet, while we have been awaiting it to develop some sign of offensive activity, we have been presented with a defensive aspect of German strategy, in the shape of a retreat along a wide sector of the Western front. Shaken by the repeated Allied attacks on the Somme, the great General Staff has preferred to withdraw, refusing battle, rather than to call on its newly-constituted reserves to repair or strengthen its shattered first line troops. The Germans may explain this retreat as they choose; it must remain an incontestable proof that the demoralisation of the German armies has commenced, though it is doubtful whether it has yet gone sufficiently far to deprive the leaders of all prospects of success in a new offensive. They have suffered a check which they find it hard to disguise, and they must, as far as possible, postpone or avoid suffering a disaster which might bring the collapse of the people's will to resistance, and can only hope to do so by essaying a war of manœuvres, as distinct from trench warfare to which they cannot now expose their new levies, composed of young, unseasoned recruits and hospital discharges, with any degree of confidence. For, apart from the mediocre quality of these troops, they will all have suffered from malnutrition, and will be correspondingly deficient in moral. For these reasons, they have probably preferred to draft these new reserves in as reinforcements to the units on the front, rather than to risk their employment as a new force, and to this end have chosen to retreat while the process of amalgamation is in process, and thereby also economise the remnants of numerous units, reconstitute them from the new levies, and make this the real mass of manœuvre.

The question now arises as to where this reconstituted striking force will be employed. General opinion seems to be divided between the Flanders sector and the Trentino. Both these hypotheses can be maintained on plausible political considerations. A Flanders offensive, because, it would be directed against Germany's principal adversary, whom she must defeat if she is to hope for any victory at all. The Franco-British armies must be smashed, at any rate, if Germany is to be saved from utter defeat, and since the great battle at Verdun demonstrated that the French defence was impregnable on the North-East, the recent attacks in Champagne prove that no success could be hoped for there; and the wholesale devastation by the German armies in their retreat from the Somme is an open confession that they do not contemplate any return in that region; a Flanders offensive alone remains to them, for success there would assuredly seriously complicate the British Army's communications with their island base.

DEFENCE AGAINST U-BOATS.

TEXT OF SPANISH NOTE TO GERMANY.

A Berlin message gives the text of the Spanish Note to the German Government:—

All the repeated attempts of the Spanish Government, which it has undertaken with the intention of safeguarding its sea traffic and the lives of its sailors, have failed in the face of the imperturbable resolution of the Imperial Government to employ unusual and violent war methods which, it is asserted, render impossible the economic existence of its enemies, but which simultaneously expose to great dangers the existence of friendly and neutral Powers.

(a) Sinking without warning of some vessels which occurred recently, especially that of the San Fulgencio, which was bringing coal from England, to which country she had previously under a German safe conduct taken fruit.

(b) The conditions imposed by the Berlin Government for the return of our vessels detained in English ports, which if they had not been rejected by the Spanish Government would have forced a great portion of our mercantile marine to remain idle.

(c) The announcement that our ships, trading with the American countries at war with Germany, will on their outward journey be subjected to the same conditions as those which in Europe before February 1, were followed by lamentable losses to our marine, and

(d) The fact that the thus increased risks render the conditions of our economic existence still more difficult and almost impossible.

RIGHT OF DEFENCE.

All these prove that the German intentions neither aim at acknowledging our rights, as we demanded repeatedly and with justice, nor do they take into account as they should do the requests of a country whose friendship till to-day has experienced no abatement and whose neutrality has been preserved without wavering.

If the Imperial Government persists in declaring that it adheres to its determination in order to defend its life, then it must not be astonished if Spain for the same reasons must emphasise her right to defend her own life.

Despite the negative replies to its previous Notes the Spanish Government *still trusts* that the German Government will earnestly appreciate the sense and significance of this Note and that in future its measures will be guided by a regard for the life of our seamen and the safety of our ships, which are the carriers of Spain's trade, and therefore indispensable to her economic life; and that the Imperial Government, fully appreciating the difficult economic situation of Spain, will enter into discussion with the Spanish Government regarding measures which may be taken within the limits of military necessities for the mitigation of the difficulties which have arisen in Spain.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

DO not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO. LTD.)

TEL. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1909.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

Agents. BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

LIEUT.-COMDR. ASQUITH.

EX-PREMIER'S THIRD SON WINS THE D.S.O.

The King has conferred the D.S.O. upon Mr. Asquith's third son, Lt.-Commander Arthur Melland Asquith, R.N.V.R., for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

The official record of the service for which the honour is bestowed is published in the "Gazette" as follows:—

He obtained leave to go up to the front when he heard a fight was imminent. Later, although wounded, he returned to Brigade Headquarters and gave a clear account of the situation and of the fighting, which had been going on during the night. He has previously done fine work.

Lieut.-Commander Asquith's war service dates back to Antwerp, where he fought in the trenches as a sub-lieutenant. He has been wounded two or three times, once in the fighting in the Dardanelles, and has been mentioned in dispatches by Sir Ian Hamilton.

He was promoted lieutenant in July 1915 and to lieut.-commander two months later.

A Tynemouth soldier, in a letter from Antwerp to his father, wrote: "It was fine to see the way our boys took it. They lay in the trenches for 80 hours and cracked jokes amid the terrible shell fire."

"Young Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister's son, was as daring as anybody. He moved about giving us a cheery word from time to time, and nothing seemed to tire him. He had one or two narrow shaves, but, bless you, he never troubled about that.

"Wait and see" was his motto when the shells began to fly around, and he looked as if he was not going to worry till one hit him. Officers like him make a lot of difference to men, and there is not one of us who would not go through fire and water for him."

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHŒA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is prompt and effectual. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"GOD SAVE 'UM KING."

A HISTORIC PROCLAMATION IN "PIDGIN" ENGLISH.

The following appeared in the "Times" of the 24th April:—

A proclamation in "pidgin" English was read in the Prize Court yesterday when the President (Sir Samuel Evans) was hearing a claim for the condemnation of a German vessel, the Siar, with her cargo, which was seized in Tekeriki, in the New Ireland group of the Bismark Archipelago. His Lordship condemned the vessel and cargo.

The proclamation to the natives, on the annexation of the German possessions in the Pacific read:—

"All boys belongina one place; you savvy big master he come now, he now feller master, he strong feller too much, you look, him all ship stop place; he small feller ship belongina him. Plenty more big feller he stop place belongina him, now he come here to take all place. He look out good you feller. Now he look you feller look out good alonga him. Suppose you other feller master, he been speak you, 'You no work alonga new feller master,' he ganmon. Suppose you work good with this new feller master he look out good alonga you, he look out you get plenty good feller kai-kai; he no fighting black boy, alonga nothing.

"You look him new feller flag, you savvy him. He belonga British (English); he more better than other feller; suppose you been making paper before this new feller master come you finish time belongs him first finish time belonga him, you like make him new feller paper longa mat, belonga new feller master, he look out good alonga with you; he give good feller kai-kai. Suppose you no look out good alonga him he cross too much. British (English) new feller master he like him black feller man too much. He like him all same you piccanin alonga him. You get black feller master belongina you he all same Police master. You look out place alonga with him he look out place alonga with you. You no fight other feller black man other feller place you no kai-kai man. You no steal Mary belongina other feller black man. He finish talk alongs with you soon. Bye and bye ship belongina new feller master he come and look out place belongina you. You look out him now belongina place belongina you, you speak him all the same.

"Me been talk with you now, you give three good feller cheers belongina new feller master—No more Um Kaiser. God save um King."

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON VIA PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. appl to:—

E. V. D. PARR, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 17th June, at Noon.
* "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 21st June, at Noon.
§ "AMAKUSA MARU" Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, *Manager.*
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service

between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"PRINSES JULIANA"	23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, *AGENTS.*

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS For BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANAL.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	——	

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL P. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 14th June.

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	June 13, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	June 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	June 17, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	June 19, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI.'

☞MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua,' 'Taming' & 'Tean' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean.'

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," 'Chenan,' 'Yingchow,' 'Shantung,' 'Sinkiang and 'Sunning,' with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *AGENTS.*

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, June 14, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ESANG	FRIDAY, June 15, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	FRIDAY, June 15, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, June 19, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., *General Managers.*

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. *AGENTS.*

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the systems generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts a new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. —VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTS, CHEMISTS.

PRIZE MEDAL 1876 OAKEY'S PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD SILVERSMITHS SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

"POLYBRILLIANT" METAL POMADE NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED, Wellington Mills, London.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIHONG.....	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 15th June at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *General Managers.*

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 12th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri., 22nd June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri., 10th August.

FIRST CLASS to London ... G$343. (£71-10.0) Return G$669. (£122)
" " " San Francisco G$250. " G$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Sailing.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO *AGENT.*

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers. Displacement	Sailing Dates.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU. Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th June at Noon.
	§ INABA MARU. Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,600	FRIDAY, 15th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ SUWA MARU. Capt. Sekine, Tons 21,000	MONDAY, 18th June at 11 a.m.
	§ ATSUTA MARU. Capt. Itsuno, Tons 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July at 11 a.m.
	§ HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND KOBE	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki, Tons. 8,000	FRIDAY, 15 June.
	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Shinohara, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June.
LONDON, Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA		
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON ...

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. HORI, *Manager.*

Telephone Nos. 222 & 223.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Baukoku Maru*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 15th June, 1917, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. *Agents.*

Hongkong, June 9, 1917. 1881

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 18th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th of June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. *Agents.*

Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1883

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 *Great Russell Street*, W.C., F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C., T. B. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., 163 *Queen's Road, Victoria St.*, CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 *Gracechurch St.*, E.C., G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 *Cornhill*, GORDON & GOTCH, 15 *St. Bride St.*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 *Fleet Street*, C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct*, E.C., D. J. KEYMER & Co., 3 *Whitefriars St.*, E.C., MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11 & 12 *New Bridge St.*, E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMONS, 8 *North St. David Street, Edinburgh.*

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYENCE FRERE & Co., 18 *Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd., *Æolian Hall, West 42nd Street*, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAY & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

BOCCHOW:—RAUCHET & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., *Manila.*

SHANGHAI:—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JAPAN:—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Kobe and Yokohama.*

CANTON:—PAIELI & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong:—

	Cts.
HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903)	50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY	50
NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A.)	
Part I—Mammals and Birds	50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibia and Fishes	50
THE MISSIONS ETRANGERES (History of the Eastern Churches)	1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam-Tsz King," translated by E. J. Eitel)	20
SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM	20
WASHING BOOKS (Ha[illegible])	10

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSE SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE-WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Buildings, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG:	PROPOSED SAILING. Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

'ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Or to Heiss & Co., Canton. General Agents

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE WAR.

HOW GERMAN SUBMARINES GET INFORMATION.

To their own people, and to the world at large, the German Chancellor and his Ministers have been recently complaining in bitter terms of their isolation with regard to news from foreign countries, says the "Wireless World."

Readers will remember that on the 27th February last, the German Chancellor made what he intended to be a "momentous speech" in the German Reichstag by way of a counterblast to Mr Lloyd George's pronouncement. He even went to the length of postponing his own statement in order to invest it with the character of an "answer" to the British Prime Minister.

In the course of his somewhat windy harangue, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, dealing with President Wilson's rupture of diplomatic relations, gave vent to the following querulous statement: "No authentic communications giving reasons for this step have reached me. The former United States Ambassador (Mr. Gerrad) only made a verbal communication to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs when breaking off relations, and then asked for his passports." Again the German Foreign Secretary of State, Herr Zimmermann, when interviewed by a representative of the "Trans-Ocean Press Service," on the subject of the German plot to foment an unholy alliance between Mexico and Japan in order to "strafe" America, lamented that he had to rely upon "English reports, which most certainly are not inspired by sympathy with Germany." Towards the close of his statement to the Press, Herr Zimmermann referred to an alleged communication made by Mr E. Price Bell to the famous Argentine newspaper "La Prenza" and remarked "whether or no this American newspaper man reported the fact exactly, we are at a loss to judge in a satisfactory fashion, since we are more or less completely cut off from real intercommunication with the United States."

"BLOCKADE OF NEWS."

Now what does this lengthy series of confessions (for they might be multiplied almost to any extent) really signify? Nothing less than the fact that, just as the Central Empires are blockaded with regard to the import of munitions, raw material and food-stuffs, so are they also blockaded with regard to news. The forcing of armed neutrality upon the United States made an important addition to the completeness of this news blockade. In this respect, as in some others, Germany was incompletely prepared. She could hardly have failed to foresee the cutting of her cables by the British as soon as England declared war; but she imagined that her giant wireless stations would supply the deficiency. And in the earlier stages to a large extent they did so. Not only were vast floods of propaganda and communiques ceaselessly streaming outward from the German long-distance wireless stations, and, after receipt by the American stations, being circulated by them throughout the New World, but also as perennial a stream flowed back. Germany was kept in touch with all the news current in both North and South America; besides receiving prompt intelligence concerning the movements of public opinion, through messages radiated by long-distance wireless on the other side. Germany used, and abused, her opportunities to the full, proceeding, indeed, to such lengths that—months before her present imbroglio with the U.S.A.—Mr Wilson was obliged to put Sayville wireless station under the superintendence of the American Navy Department. As matters stand now, the fountain of incoming intelligence has been severed at its source. Germany still radiates her mendacious statements and insidious slanders against the Governments of the nations at war with her, and "continues to radiate them in English"; but the return supply, if it now exists at all, would appear from the statements of the German Ministers, only to contain just what it suits President Wilson's Government to let them have. Brother Jonathan has learned the lessons of modern war, and a military censorship is exercised over all U. S. A. radio plants. Germany, is, therefore, reduced for her news of what is going to such information as she can gather through the medium of the neutral countries who have the misfortune to be contiguous to her. The seriousness of such a handicap will be plainly evident to everyone. The very word "intelligence" speaks for itself!

And the lament of German officialdom which we quote above, is re-echoed throughout Germany both by private individuals and the truculent Press.

NEWS LEAKAGE.

There is a forcible contrast between the unpreparedness of Germany with regard to long-distance intelligence in a lengthy war, and the elaborate spy organisation, of whose efficiency such startling evidence is constantly coming in. Amongst the "U" boat stories which appeared in the Press at the beginning of March we find a case in point. A Danish steamer, on its way home from a neutral port with a certificate from the German Consul to the effect that no contraband was being carried, was stopped by one of the enemy under-water craft. When the "U" boat commander came on board, the master of the merchantman indignantly protested, and received the answer that, although the German captain knew perfectly well the neutral steamer carried no contraband, he was instructed to force the Dane to surrender an English passenger, named Hess, who was travelling on the vessel. The Danes themselves were unaware of the identity of the passenger: but it turned out that the Hun commander was perfectly correct in his information; and, as he was in superior force, he carried off his prisoner despite all protest.

Every now and again some such incident as this arrests the attention of a publicist and forms the basis for a violent tirade from his pen. All sorts of hypotheses are framed to account for the phenomenally rapid leakage of news to the enemy. "Secret Wireless" is the favourite scapegoat and in truth, there have been cases of surreptitious radio installations being worked by enemy spies in neutral countries, where perhaps the system of inspection is not close enough or the army of inspectors not sufficiently numerous to cope with the activities of Teutonic agents. For instance, in the course of February a telegram from Rio de Janeiro announced that a wireless station had been discovered at Niotheroy, five miles away from the capital city of Brazil. This installation had been used to maintain communication with the German ships interned in Rio Harbour. Of course, as soon as the Brazilian authorities had their attention directed to the installation the matter was suitably dealt with. Again, the Germans, who swarm in Spain, have doubtless been caught transgressing the laws of hospitality in a similar manner; for at the end of February King Alphonso signed a decree for constant and rigid inspection of all civil wireless stations of every description in his dominions, even going so far as to forbid any of them to work, except in the presence of an official inspector. "His Majesty ordered all clandestine stations to be dismantled, and instituted heavy fines for every infringement of the new regulations.

Nevertheless, it is the highest degree improbable that the leakage of news from the British Isles could find its way to the enemy through the means of any direct radio agency. It is perfectly possible for spies and traitors, with the requisite knowledge, to erect a wireless equipment capable of receiving news, and possibly to maintain it for some time without discovery; but it is scarcely conceivable that any such concealed station should send news without experiencing almost immediate detection. Yet a constant leakage does undoubtedly go on, and the knowledge shown by "U" boats of the date when ships leave port, their destination, their cargo, and their route is often quite uncanny in its completeness. A possible explanation seems to lie in the theory that submarines may hang about certain points on a lonely coast for the purpose of gathering information furnished them by spies or traitors ashore through the agency of bouts or signals, and then utilise their wireless apparatus for relaying the intelligence to the submersible cruisers engaged in the execution of this piratical warfare, or to the authorities at home.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood; so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr G. E. Anderson	Mr W. J. Hodge
Mr J. H. Baring	Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr W. L. L. Barker	Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr R. M. Bartlett	Mr L. Hope
Mr and Mrs H. A. Baxter and child	Capt. L. Hussey
	Capt. R. Innes
Mr L. Beckingsale	Mr E. M. Joseph
Mrs E. R. Bellilios	Mr P. R. Josselyn
Mr R. J. Birbeck	Mr N. de Journel
Mr R. T. Bishop	Mrs. H. W. Kane
Mr S. T. Bitting	Dr F. T. Kent
Capt. R. Bradley	Mr C. King
Capt. & Mrs Branch	Mr and Mrs H. T. Kirkland
Mr and Mrs J. Brossard	Dr A. T. Knoderer
Mr L. A. Calderon	Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr O. E. Cameron	Mr G. Guidon-Lavallee
Mr D. E. Cappleman	
Mr M. Catuna	
Mr E. R. Champion	Mr and Mrs J. J. Leiria
Mr H. R. Chisholm	
Mrs Cornelinsen and child	Mr A. Linbird
	Mr Colbourne Little
Mr Geo. E. Costello	Mr S. Longfield
Mr L. H. Courant	Mr J. M. Lopes
Mr J. D. Courtney	Major D. Macdonald
Mr F. M. Crawford	Mr A. Manders
Mr W. B. Davenport	Dr C. Margelis
Mrs W. B. Davenport	Dr & Mrs O. Marriott
Mrs F. E. Davis	Mr H. E. Maslin
Mr D. E. Donnelly	Mr C. McCann
Mr F. C. Donnison	Mrs T. R. E. McInnes
Mr F. S. Douglass	Mr J. Merecki
Mr W. A. Dowley	Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr J. E. Edwards	Mr E. H. Ray
Capt. W. E. Ehrhardt	Mr G. V. Rend
Miss Ehrhardt and amah	Miss F. A. Reay
	Mr P. W. Scott
Mr P. G. Elliott	Mr C. H. Shields
Mr J. Fasse	Dr J. C. Shively
Mr K. M. Fetterly	Mrs M. Slade
Mrs N. H. Geinsenhoff	Mr W. Clinton Smith
	Mr & Mrs V. Sorby
Mr and Mrs R. A. Goldsmith	Mr C. S. Speyer
	Miss A. Square
Mr A. G. Gordon	Mr J. Stenhouse
Mr V. Goulbourn	Mr E. Strassman
Mr A. W. Gregory	Mr C. P. Templeton
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mr F. G. Thompson
Mr and Mrs W. A. Hannibal	Mr A. L. Todt
	Mr M. H. Varn
Mr and Mrs M. E. Hansbeer	Mrs H. A. Walker
	Mr and Mrs J. G. Ward
Mr G. Harper	
Mr O. A. H. Heathcote	Mr and Mrs J. A. Webster
Mr W. B. Hind	

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr D. K. Blair	Mr & Mrs Neil Macintyre and child
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary	
Mr & Mrs Cossart	Mr M. McInnes
Col. Darling, R.E.	Hon. C. McI. Messer
Mr & Mrs W. Duinker	Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr J. Duinker	Mr G. Ritchie
Mr F. W. Evans	Mr and Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr Denman Fuller	
Mr and Mrs J. H. C. Goodban	Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale	Mr & Mrs V. Findlay Smith
Mrs T. J. R. Johns	Major-Gen. Ventris
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	Miss Ventris
Mr and Mrs A. Lembelet	Lt.-Col. John Ward
	Mr G. E. Wetton
Lt. and Mrs H. M. Cameron Macaulay, R.A.M.C.	Mr G. Wilae Mrs Dunford Wood

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Alniond	Mrs McGee
Mr J. R. F. Anderson	Mr J. O. Miller
Mr G. Bannerman	Mr W. Morley
Mr W. J. Boggy	Mrs Nathans and family
Mr W. Budge	
Mr and Mrs T. S. Cheng	Mr and Mrs Parsons and child
Mr D. Clark	Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr G. E. Costello	Mr R. Pearman
Mr K. M. Fetterly	Mrs C. Pirie
Mr & Mrs Finlayson	Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mr F. H. Fisher	
Mr C. W. Garson	Mr W. M. Routh
Mr A. G. Hartley	Mr and Mrs J. R. Shaw
Mr and Mrs Hammes and children	Mr and Mrs Siefort and family
Mr L. Haussen	
Mr A. S. Hawker	Mr J. Sim
Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson	Mr E. M. Sleigh
	Mr J. R. Smith
Mr B. James	Mrs Stewart and children
Mr Janssen	
Mr J. Joseph	Mrs Taylor
Mrs Kiddall	Mr J. R. Thomas
Mr D. Laren	Mr and Mrs Underwood
Mr H. D. Macdonald	
Mr and Mrs Manners	Mr A. C. Yule
Mr & Mrs McAinsh	

- THE -

'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Wo Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).

Hoho Cheong (Kowloon.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact for the household ills that just such an embrocation as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, June 20th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 14

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS— Sterling £1,500,000@$=	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,—Chairman.
J.A. Plummer, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C.E. Anton, A. H. Compton, Esq., G.T.M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N.J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 5, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGKAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000 = (£5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000 = (£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	f. 9,937,140 = (£ 769,76

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Branches at The Hague, Rotterdam

HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.

Branches at

BANJERMASIN, BANDOENG, CHERIBON, DJEMBER, DJOKJAKARTA, KOTA RADJA, MAKASSAR, MEDAN, PADANG, PALEMBANG, PEKALONGAN, PENANG, PONTIANAK, RANGOON, SAMARANG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SOERAKARTA Sc(o), TANDJONG-BALE, TEBING-TINGGI (Deli), TEGAL, TELOK BETONG, TJILATJAP, WELTEVREDEN,

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES
Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CHANGCHUN, DAIREN (DALNY), FENGTIEN (MUKDEN), HANKOW, HONOLULU, HARBIN, KOBE, LIAO-YANG, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, LYONS, NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG, NEW YORK, OSAKA, PEKIN, RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR), SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, TIENLING, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, TSINANFU, TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO.
Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING DONE AT THE 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

YOUNG TURKS AFRAID OF PEACE SPIRIT.

Persistent peace rumours are abroad concerning Turkey, Austria, and Bulgaria, and an Exchange message from Athens describes the methods adopted by the aggressive Young Turk Party to suppress those who are not in sympathy with their pro-German aims. The message says:—

Information from Constantinople, through a neutral diplomatic channel, shows that extraordinary precautionary measures are being taken in the capital by the police of the Young Turk Party, seconded by the German military authorities. Searches are continually being carried out at the houses of persons reported to be friendly towards the Entente, or even only moderately enthusiastic in the cause of the Young Turk Party.

All the public buildings, as well as the leading banks, are occupied by strong detachments of Germans and Turks. German regiments stationed at Scutari and Chutchaldja have been recalled to Tchataldja and must be indoors by eight o'clock in the evening.

Zurich, April 20.—A wireless message states that the Grand Vizier of Turkey has arrived in Berlin, with a view to making urgent representations as to the seriousness of Turkey's position, and her inability to continue the war effectively, unless all the Turkish troops in Galicia and Rumania are withdrawn, and a substantial number of Austrians and Bulgarians immediately send to the aid of Turkey.

TO LET

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Building.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nei-chong Road.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars,

Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

TO LET.

WELL appointed and Comfortable European Houses Nos. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights already installed.

Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Des Vœux Road Central,
TEL. Nos. 906 and 561.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace—From 1st July next.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 18,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, June 6, 1917.

NOW SHOWING
THE
8 H. P. BROOKE MARINE MOTOR
MADE IN ENGLAND
One of the most finished engineering accomplishments we have ever seen.
STARTS AND RUNS ON KEROSINE
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds, ... 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds, .. 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches..... } 2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department ... 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/5¼
" On demand, ...	...2/5 5/16
" 30 days' sight	...2/5⅛
" 4 months' sight, ...	...2/5 9/16
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...2/6
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/6⅛
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	...332
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...342½
On New York—	
On demand, ...	...58⅛
Credits, 60 days sight, ...	...—
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	...103⅛
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	...116 "
On Shanghai—	
On demand	...nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	...113½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	... 47.80
Sovereigns (Banks' Buyingrate)	$8.10 n.
Silver (per oz.)	38 3/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ...	18½% nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents... ...	½ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest ...	7 ½ p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4¼ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 13th to 19th, 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h m	high.	h m	feet
Wed.	13	m 4 23	4.8	m 9 57	1.1
		4 42 a	5.1	10 16 a	1.2
Thur.	14	m 5 11	5.3	m 11 35	2.6
		5 45 a	5.5	11 13 m	2.9
Fri.	15	m 5 54	5.5	0 49 a	2.0
		7 10 a	4.6	12 34 a	2.5
Sat.	16	m 6 34	5.3		
		a 7 17 a	4.2	1 42 a	1.4
Sun.	17	m 6 5	5.7	m 0 32	2.0
		9 11 a	4.1	2 27 a	0.9
Mon.	18	m 7 51	7.1	m 1 9	1.1
		10 5 a	3.9	3 5 a	0.8
Tues.	19	m 8 29	7.4	m 1 49	1.1
		10 34 a	3.8	3 43 a	0.4

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.78	29.73	29.73
Temperature	86	79	86
Humidity ...	65	91	71
Direction of Wind.....	SOUTH	CALM	SOUTH
Force	2	0	2
Weather	c	o	c
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.01

Highest open air temperature on the 12th 86
Lowest open air temperature on the 13th 78

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, June 12, 1917.

Temperature.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.		29.84
Do.	1 P.M.		29.83
Do.	4 P.M.		29.80
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.		82
Do.	1 P.M.		84
Do.	4 P.M.		84
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.		79
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.		79
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.		79
Do. Maximum			86
Do. Minimum (over night)			78

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour, ...	20 "
One hour, ...	25 "
Three hours, ...	50 "
Six hours, ...	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ...	0.60 cents.
Three hours.....	$1.00
Six hours, ...	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour,.....	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour, ...	0.20	0.40
One hour, ...	0.30	0.60
Two hours, ...	0.50	0.80
Three hours, ...	0.70	1.00
Six hours, ...	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ...	5 cents.
Quarter hour, ...	10 "
Half hour, ...	15 "
One hour, ...	20 "
Every Subsequent Hour, ...	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ...	5 cents.
Half hour, ...	15 "
Hour, ...	20 "
Every subsequent hour, ...	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than :—

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents....1 hour.
return..... $1.00.....2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single$1.20.....2 hours.
return$1.50.....4 "
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single$1.75.....2½ "
return$2.00 5 "
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single$2.00.....3 "
return$2.50 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 "
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Town to Race Couse	10 "
From Clock Town to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour.	20 "
Two hours, ...	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. $1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour,.....	25 cents.
Two hours.	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. $1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria, half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	$.40
Half hour,.....	.60
One hour, ...	.80
Two hours, ...	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.



To Keep Your Hair From Falling

Touch spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Trial free.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For samples address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tri Po... ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,		
Santin, Stanley..	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun.....	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao.....	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung.....	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9. P.M.
Shek Ki.....	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ..	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good with.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum; postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL," Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably over the lower Yangtze Valley, which is now covered by a moderately deep depression.

Pressure has decreased moderately to slightly in other districts.

The depression over Indo-China has deepened slightly.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 22.26 inches, against an average of 29.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 13th June:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. to S.W. winds, moderate; fine to showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
June 12th,	5.27 a.m.	7.17 p.m.
" 13th,	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 14th,	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 15th,	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 16th,	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 17th,	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 18th,	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 19th,	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 20th,	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 21st,	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 22nd,	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 23rd,	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 24th,	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 25th,	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 26th,	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 27th,	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 28th,	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 29th,	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 30th,	5.31 "	7.21 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 12, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock ...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro ...	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	29.62	84	95	SE	2	o
Weihaiwei .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ..	"	29.47	73	87	S	2	c
Shanghai ..	"	29.46	70	93	S	3	o
Gutzlaff ...	"	29.74	75	82	S	1	bf
Sharp Pk ..	"	29.75	78	83	W	2	b
Amoy	"	29.74	78	91	N	1	c
Swatow	"	29.75	73	92	SE	2	o
Taihoku	5 a.	29.78	73	—	—	0	b
Taichu	"	29.80	75	—	SE	2	b
Tainan	"	29.80	81	—	ESE	2	o
Koshun	"	29.80	79	—	SSW	1	o
Pescadores .	"	29.74	77	100	E	1	o
Canton	6 a.	29.73	79	91	—	0	c
Hongkong ...	"	29.74	—	—	SSW	3	c
Gap Rock ..	"	29.72	79	92	SE	4	b
Macao ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow ...	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	29.68	79	87	SSE	6	o
Phulien ...	7 a.	29.69	77	—	SW	2	b
Tourane	"	29.72	73	—	W	4	c
C. St. James	"	29.76	77	88	S	4	b
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan ...	"	29.78	75	91	—	0	o
Manila	"	29.78	75	94	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	—	75	92	—	0	o
Tacloban ...	"	29.74	77	86	N	2	o
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao.....	"	29.82	79	—	—	0	b
Labuan.....	"	29.73	88	95	SW	4	o

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, June 12, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

IT costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHARE REPORT.

JUNE 12TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Rate returned on last 3 years
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shal $125	$702½ s.	Final of £2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/ subject to deduction of Income tax	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons$ 50	$340 b.	$7 final making $25 s/c 1915 and Interim of $18 s/c 1916.	6½ p.c.
North Chinas£5	T. 150	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/8 5/16, $4.25 per share s/c 1916	
Unions $100	$865 s.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 s/c 1915 and Interim of $30 s/c 1916 $15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916 ...	6½ p.c.
Yangtzes$ 50	$200		7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires$ 20	$146 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 50	$327½	$27 for 1915	8 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$86 b. 84½ sa.	Int. of $5 s/c 1916-1917.	16½ p.c.
Steamboats$ 15	$17½ b.	$1.25 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred)....£5	$40 s.	Final of 3/- s/c 1916.....	6 p.c.
(Deferred)...£5	$103	Final of 40/- s/c 1916. ...	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	107/- b. & sa.	2/- int. s/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry"$ 10	$39½ b.	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
Ohlita Sugars$ 100	$100 b. & sa.	$12 for 19-6	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars... P. 30	$39	P. 5 for 1916.....	13½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans£1	32/6 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% s/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	5 p.c.
Langkats drs. 10	T. 16 s.	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Raubs.....£1	$2.45		
Tronoh Mines£1	26/9	1½ interim making 4/- s/c 1916.....	13 p.c.
Ural Caspians£1	34/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharve $ 50	$75½ b. 76 sa.	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks$ 50	$120½ sa.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 s/c 1916...	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 90½ b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8½ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$101	Final of $3 making $6 s/c 1916	6½ p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$99	$7 s/c 1916.....	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...$100	$93 b.	Final div. of $5½ making $7 s/c 1916	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½ b.	60 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 30	$33	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points$ 50	$75 b.	Final $3-25, making $5.25 s/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	3 % final making 12 % s/c 1916	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 150	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 120 sa.	Tls. 6 div. s/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik.....T. 10	T. 14½ b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yungtaipoos T. 5	T. 5½ b.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos$ 12½	$7	70 cts. for 1916.....	9 p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4½	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents $ 10	$7½ b. 7.85 sa.	70 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Dairy Farms$ 6	$23	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	
Green Islands$ 7½	$7.70 b.	80 cents for 1916	12½ p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$49 sa.	$2½ s/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents.....	9 p.c.
Hongkong Ices$ 25	$151	$11 on s/c 1916	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ...$ 10	$27½ b.	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	7 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways $/.	$6.40 b.	Final of 23 % (48 cents per share) making 30 % s/c 1916.	10 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10		8½ p.c.
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$9.10		
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents	7 % for 1916/1917	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry.....$ 5	$5.40 b. 5.5 sa.	25 cents for 1915/1916...	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $ 10	$13	12½ % for 1916	8 p.c.
Watsons$ 10	36 b	70 cents for 1916	
William Powell.....$ 7	$64 s.	50 cents for 1915/1914...	10 p.c.

ss.—sellers, sa.—sales b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add.: "RIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR,
Telephone No. 990.—P.O.B. No. 111. Share and General Brokers.

Printed and published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by FARNHAM & HALL at Wyndham Street, Hongkong.